LOYALHOMEWORKERS



C. C. Motto: Pro Patria. C.C. Flower: Forget-me-not. Objects C. C.: Progress, patriotism,

Price sliver badge: One dollar.
All regular readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE may be enrolled as Loyal Home Workers free, and so become members of the Conversation Club and contributors to the several departments. Contributors will please add to the address on their envelopes: "Loyal Home Workers" or "C.C., to facilitate the handling of mail, References required of new members desiring

C. C. photographs and sketches must accompany each other, and each picture must have name and address on the back. No notice will be taken of The N. T. C. C. Guards is a band of the C. C. organized in Boston Aug. 13, 1890, for mutual benefit

and the more practical enforcement of the principles of patriotism and progress to which the C. C. stand pledged.

C. C. SEETCHES.



GEORGE A. HYLAND. KATIE HARTMAN, George A. Hyland, South Sciunte, Mass., is fond of literature, music, bistory and astronomy, and is the one above. Among all the great C. C. there is a teacher of the guitar, Dark bair and eyes; weight, 130 pounds; hight, five feet seven inches, Will exchange photographs and autographs. Katie Hartman, East Ringgold, O., is the daughter of a veteran who served four years in Co. H, 7th III. Cav.; is fond of music, literature and the C. C. columns. She has brown bair and gray eyes; It years of age, and attends school; joined the C. C. October 1890. Will exchange postal autographs





WILL H. KAHN. BIRDIE THOMPSON. Will H. Kalm, Reno, Kan., son of Wm. Kahn, Co. B. 3d Mc., is a charter member of the Kansas Guards and a C. C. worker since 1888. He is a reader of good literature and fond of music. Will exchange letters and autographs with all.
Birdie Thompson, Cedar Vale, Kun., youngest daughter of Wm. Thompson, Co. A, 28th Iowa, was born Feb. 15, 1865. Hight, five fest six inches; weight, 125 pounds; brown bair and gray eyes. Would like to hear from C, C, members.



BERTHA BEUCK AND MAUDE TOLLMAN. Bertha Bruce and Maude A. Tollman, High Creek, Iowa, are intimate friends and both loyal C. C.'s. Bortha is a brunel, and the daughter of a Co. F, 8th No. veteran. Mande is a blonde, daughter of a Co. A, 9th Lown veteran.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD. KANSAS COOKIES.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: I send a recipe for cookies, which I hope you will all try, and report: Pive eggs, two caps of sugar, one cup of butter; flavor to taste; two tempoorfuls of baking-powder, mough flour to roll easy. Bake in a bot oven .-Lydia M. Stuitken, Bison, Kan. CHAPPED BANDS.

DEAR H. H.: I wish you would try the following powdered camphor and glycerine, with a few drops of oil of almonds to seemt.-Mary Robinson, Ak-

NICE FOR SUPPER. DEAR H. H.: A nice way to use old bread is as follows: To one egg thoroughy beaten put one cup of sweet milk and a little salt. Slice bread and slip into the mixture, allowing each slice to absorb some of the milk, then brown on a hot, lastered griddle. Spread with butter and serve hot,-Della Greenel, Canton, O.

EDITOR'S CHAT.

THE VALUE OF LITTLE THINGS. A Washington newspaper reporter, in giving dese options of the tollets worn at an elegant dinner, Spring, Ky. said of a prominent politician, well up in official gircles: "Mr. -- was dressed in the conventional suit of black, with a diamond stud in his ables front, and his fluger-nails in mourning,"

This was a delicate way of rebuking the gentleman for a piece of carelessness that was as inexensable as shocking. There is some excuse for the toliers in shops and on farms for rough and stained hands and blackened and broken finger-nails; but for the man or woman of the average vocations there is none.

There is no surer mark of refinement and careful habits than well-kept finger-nails. A fashionablydressed man or woman with dirty finger-mils is an offense against good taste and good morals. "Cleanliness is next to godiness," the Scripture It is well to remember that too much washing of the hands and too much scraping of the nails are

very had indeed. At night, before retiring, take a noft cloth and wash the hands thoroughly, with some good, mild soap; then apply a little melted mutton tallow, vascline, or giveerine, in which a few drops of carbolic acid have been mixed. This protects the inflamed cuticle, or outer skin, and allows nature to earry on her bealing process. A pair of kid or cotton gloves, drawn on after washing, completes the cure. In the morning wash the hands in warm water and dry enrefully. Keep them out of water, especially cold water, as much worposelbie,

For the nulls use a brush, and if a worker keep them call pretty short, so they will not break so sensity. Keep the skin at the base of the call carefully lossemed, so as to avoid scales and hang-nails. When washing the hands apply a little soap to the brush and rub the naise both outside and at the saids, to remove loose accumulations. A knife abouid he used seldem, and then carefully, so as not to scrape the nails, which hardens and toughens

A little borax water should be put in the water This may be kept in a bottle ready for use, as crystalized horax does not dissolve in cold water and aniverized borax may not be as good.

When washing your hands do not rub them too hard, as this is an added trritant to the skin, already tender from the cheroical notion of noap. But be sure they are dry before exposing them to the air. As far as possible avoid exposing the hands to extremes of heat and cold.

CARE OF THE HATE. To the young girls of the C. C. a word. Never go around the house with your lady is curl papers;

the world than a frousy-head girl. but brush it throughly every day for a long time. June. Among those deserving of especial mention it over continually. This will keep your hair light, glossy and manageable.

Avoid faise hair, unless sickness has caused your '

hair to fall out, and then avoid it all that is possi- of three leval and patriotic Guards by contributing ble. It heats the scalp and closes up the pores, making the skin harsh and dry. And do not forget, girls, that with hair and feet

a better appearance than were you robed in silks and sating with dangling locks and bedraggled To the young men of the C. C., a word with you, Do not forget to shave twice a week at the least, Do not think it enough to shave Saturday night or

Sunday morning, and then think no more about it until another week is up. You know how you hate to see girls with their hair in carl papers! Well, remember that you are a still more uncanny sight to them when the bristles are blackening all the lower part of your face. A well-shaven face, or nicely combed and clipped beard, with a clean white collar and glossy shirtfront are marks indisputable of the thought ful, careful young man.

A man may wear his clothes until they are a little threadbare with propriety, but there is no excuse for dirty boots and bristling beards. Do not fer one moment forget the value of little things.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Bules of the Club .- 1. Write briefly. Write only er one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4. Write on one subject. 5, Write your best, 6, Each week the names of those writing the best lettersstyle, composition, spelling, permanship and general merit considered-will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point. No others will be named.

OUR ROLL CALL-NEW MEMBERS. [The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members of associations will be marked S.V. and Q.V. William, David and Fannie Lawson, v.s. and v.d., and Louisa and Rudavo Hugan, v.d. and v.s., Winona, Mo.; Ora A. and H. Kutie Lassen, Grandin, Mo.; W. F. Filley, v.s. 19th Wis, Logansport Ind.; Nannie E. Simmon, v.d., Dwight, Kan.; Fanny Gardner, v. wife, Soldier City, Kan.; Ada L. Nay, v. d., Colchester, Vt.; Dorn I. Donnell, v.d., Pendroy, N. D.: Frank Sischo, v.z., Remus, Mich.; Delia Wood, v.d., Schroon River, N. Y.: Carrie Landis and Zuleika Landis, Sheiby, O., the former desiring correspondence with violinists, the latter with nuste tenchers. New curallments destring correspondence: Harry

Gertie Hayes, v.d., Odon, Ind.; Altert Prescott, v.s. 12th N. H., with children same regiment, Princeton, Minn.; Marie Byers, v.d., Juniata, Pa. THE HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Dunian, West Line, Mo.; Mattie Haig, v.d., and

PRIENDS OF THE C. C.: In the new year 1892 may wealf help others, even our enemies. The Bible says pray for those who despitefully use you. May there he more and more join our happy C. C., and when the C. C. on earth is ended may we all join but one I know, or have ever seen, yet I feel I know you all. I cordially wish the C. C., friends and enmies, a glad and happy New Year! I should like the C. C. girls to write to me. Pre Patria-Sadie E. White, Box 20, Ludlow Center, Mass. PINE RIDGE INDIAN AGENCY.

FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: I like the work and the Indian children here. They seem to me just like other children needing care and instruction. They are very bright and great imitators. This is the Agency where the ghost dance culmiinted in rebellion last Fall. Some of the employes here now were here then, expecting to be massa; cred at any moment. The Indians called to the children to come out of the house, that they were going to fire it with burning arrows. The children, ightened almost into spasms, remained in the house as directed by their teachers. There were many large boys who could have refused if they had been disposed so to do. Their obedience saved many lives and much valuable property.

You probably read of Miss Siccles, who was the

irst Superintendent here, and knows many of the ndians, who came here during the trouble, and was a powerful influence in quelting the rebellion. She is now here to work up an Indian Exhibition and Congress for the Columbian Exposition, in the interest of the Woman's Department. She has purchased many curious things from these Indians and is selecting representative Indians to attend There are tents of soldiers just below the bill in

rout. They are trying to enlist a company of Inhans. These Indians are the most composed and lignified people in the world-always uncouse but they may look remarkable in any garb. They are warmly dressed in all kinds of shawls and blankels, wearing immense silver and feather beads. Some have earrings at the top and bottom of their cars. They can stand or sit in one position without moving a muscle, for hours; the grown-up Indians can. The children are fun-loving and affectionate, as other children are, Should you ever visit the National Park in Wyoming, please call; though there is little of interest here except the Indians.-Laura Cunningham.

CARVED THEIR NAMES ON BOCKS. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: I spent Thanksgiving week with Mina Irvia, one of my C. C. correspondents, of Perryaville, O., it being my first C. C. visit. Mina and her people are very pleasant and entertaining, and to know Mina is to love her. While there we visited several places of interest, among them Hemlock Falls, near Newville, O., which is a very picture-sque and interesting place, The water pours over a precipice about 75 feet high leaping from rock to rock. Near the bottom is a large, overlanging shelf of rock, directly under the falls, and under which we passed. Upon the top of the bluff, over which the water descends, stands a tree with its roots interwoven with the rocks. While there we carved our names on one of the rocks, and returned to Mina's home greatly pleased with our visit to the falls.

Mina was the only C. C. I met while gone, but my first C. C. visit was one of the pheasantest visits ever made. Yours, Pro Patria-Nora Irving, Clayton, Mich.

DO NOT WORKY ABOUT IT. FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: What is the use of always fretting about what people will say or think, as long as you know you are right? The motto of the highest order of knighthood in the time of idward the III. of Great Britain was, when transinted, "Evil to him who evil thinks." So it always has been. Anyone not living in Greece was a "burbarian"; one not living in Rome, a "savage," or a " Goth"; one not of Old Virginia, or of the "F. F. V.'s," a " Northern Mud-; one not of Pennsylvania and a "Pennsmite, a "Hoosier," "Buckeye," or any other nickname won wish to call the other States. I live in Arkanfor chapped hands: Melt tallow and add a little sas, and I know how such things taste. So do not worry about your postal autographs or fairy photo-

graphs; they will not burt your dignity or your honor either. Pro Patria-Glive C. Potter, Olivet, WHERE IS MITTLE GLOVER? DEAR EDITOR: I wish to make loquiry through the C. C. column where a certain women lives. During the early part of the late war a company of relais estried my pa off 10 miles below Saulsbury,

Tenn, into the nordern part of Missossippi, and stopped at the residence of a Mr. Glover, where pa made his escape. Mr. Giover had a daughter named Mittie, after whom I was named, in remembrance of kind treatment received there. She, or anyone who knows her, will do me a favor by writing to me. Pro Patria-Mittle Hicks, Clear POOLISH QUESTIONS IN A POSTOFFICE. Draw C. C. PRINCES: Referring to Grace G. Hunt's "Plea for Postmosters," I can testify that all is true tind she has written. When a person

omes in not only will be say, "Is that all?" but nok such foolish questions; such as "If I send a letter in this mail to Chicago, when will I get an number " Just as if we were supposed to know everything they have a mind to ask. The children will come rushing to from school, erhaps six or seven of one family, and each one will ask; and if there is nothing for them, then ask for all their neighbors. How trying it is to be in the postoffice; it seems as though you would have to have the patience of Joh. Yours, loyally-Lizzie S. Meley, Assistant Postmuster, Swedesboro, N. J.

N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

THE HERMIT C. C. GUAED. saw timt honor's sword was rusted,-That few for anglet but folly justed, That he was still deserved who trusted To love or friend, And lutter came, with men disgusted My life to end,

In this lone cave in garments lowly, Alike a fee to noisy felly, And brow bent, gloomy melancholy I went away My life, and simple duties wholly Consume The day.

This rock's my shield when storms are blowing. The limpid streamlet yunder flowing Supplying drink, the earth bestowing 20 to minister forces. But few enjoy the calm I know in This descri wood.

Pro Patrin J. R. Mailer, S. V. C., Missouri Division, C. C. G., Saverton, Mo. NATIONAL ROLL-CALL. The following applicants, reported to National Readquarters April 2, 1991, have been duly enrolled sees of N. T. C. C. Guards:

Nebraska-Jessie C. Bates, Jessie Johnson, W. A. Manchester Edith Samuders, Elsie Samuders -5. you wash your hands in, as well as for bathing. | Emma C, Clements, Mrs. Maggie N, Currington, Kutie E. Golden, Ella Hancock, Bella Huut, Elemnor V. Maul.-10. Montana-Charles R. Frost, Mrs. T. A. Kemmis, Orra J. Kemmis, Thompson A. Kemmis, jr.-4. Rhode Island-II. Amert Edgecomb.-1

Washington-Robert N. Hilleary.-1.

Wisconsin.-Nuitie O. Hildahl.-1. Total, 28, Pro Patria-Wm. J. Buckiey, Assistant Adjutant-

OUR NATIONAL COLOR-GUARD. DEAU PRIENDS OF THE GUARDS: As National Color-Guard I would urge upon all Divisions unless, indeed, your hair is covered with a hand of | which have not already done so, to take immedisource of gratification to me to note the loyal spirit shown by some of our Guards in their carnest Brosts with one hand and with the other support | are Addic Stevens and Lizzie Maude Hewlett, of Friends, show your appreciation of the efforts

generously to the flag fund. Every Division should have a flag before the Washington meeting. Pennsylvania carried a beautiful flag at Detroit, of which any organization might well be proud.

well dressed and a clean apron on you will present The flag is of silk, regulation size, jointed staff with brass engle, and lettered in gold, "N. T. C. C. Guards, organized Jan. 10, 1891." This beautiful banner, carried in the parade with the Sons of Veterans by that loyal Guard and true-blue Son of Veteran, Wm. H. Hays, of Pennsylvania, sets a shining example which old Divisions would do well to imitate, The Massachusetts Division carried a beautiful

oner at Detroit of satin and plush, lettered in gold. It is needless to say that the members of the Bay State Division are loyal and enthusiastic; we who attended the Boston meeting were convinced I hope that the day is not far distant when Con

gress shall pass a law that the American flag shall float over every school-house in the land during I would say to all teachers, especially you who are members of the C. C. and Guards, teach patriotism in your schools. If your school is not provided with a flag, and if you find it difficult to raise the necessary funds with which to purchase one, get your local Camp of Sons of Veterans in terested, and they will see that you have a flag. Inculente into the minds of the rising generation the abiding spirit of loyalty and patriotism. Teach them to love and revere our beauteous banner, the

flag of the free. Teach the school-children to sing those soulpiring National airs which our fathers loved so weil, instead of those simple, silly duties about "Spring, Gentle Spring," "Upidecidecida," etc. Would not these patriotic songs have a tendency to inculcate in the minds of the young a divine in spiration of loyalty? Try it, teachers. The great problems of our National Government will be already solved when the hearts of the people learn to throb with fervor at the sight of the Star Spangled Banner or at the sound of our soul-stirring

We, the Guards, Sons of Veterans, and kindred organizations, are to bring this about. In reviewng the work of the past year, have we been as enthusiastic and active in inculeating the grand principles which we emulate as we should have been? I fear not. In the coming year let us show a little more enthusiasm, and work together in harmony and unison. Let us do away with petty quarreling, bitter naimosity, and foolish pride and orbition; this is but treason to our cause. Look higher, friends. We are all working for a mimon cause; therefore, let us resolve to do grander and nobler work in the year to come. wish the Editor, the C. C., and Guards, one and all, a Happy New Year. Loyally, yours-Clarence B. Cone, National Color-Guard, No. 1801 Sixth

street, Sheboygan, Wis. NEW YORK GUARDS REUNION. It was a joyful gathering of C. C. Guards that met at the Ashland House, New York City, at the special meeting called to transact business. The Ashland had the pleasure of having the first Reunion, and now the Reunion of New York C. C. Guards. The room was handsomely draped with flars and bunting furnished for the occasion by Adj't Hewiett and Chap, Haring, and with flowers brought by Color-Guard Addie Stevens. It made

a very pleasing appearance. The suceting was an hour late when a telegram from Commander Whitman announced that be resigned his position as Commander. S. V. Com. Jessie Smith, who is now attending school in New York City, being absent, J. V. Com. George W. Bulkley took the chair. The first business was the resignation of Commander Whitman, which, on motion, was accepted. Election of a new Commander being in order, Lizzie Mande Hewlett made a motion that Julius W. Vinkie, Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, be Commander; secunded by Addie Haring and carried, Bro. Whitmau wanted the New York Guards to

cut loose from the National Guards and take a new name. This was met with indignation, and a motion was made, seconded, and carried that we later experience and experiments do not con-remain as we are and so stand by The National firm the report. No nutrition is added, it is TRIRENE and the National Guards. Commander Vinkie appointed as his Adjutant Lizzie Mande Hewlett, and his Quartermaster, Eda N. Colby; the Adjutant reappointed Charles . Randall as Assistant. Our next Reunion was to have been held next June, in Albany; but the members at this fast Re-

union stoucly refused to have anything to do with, or go to, the cext Reunion, if held in Albany; and after discussion it was voted that our next Reunion will be held at the home of the Adjutant, Manassett, L. I., the second week in July, 1892, Wednesday and Thursday. Lizzie Mande Hewiett was appointed Chairman

d Committee to furnish silver Division badges, and they may be had at \$1 each. On the bar of the pin is "New York Guards," and on the diamond is suspended from the bar is the monogram 'N. T. C. C." These badges are of sterling silver, May all meet at our next Reunion in Manhamet. Pro Patrin-Lizzie Mande Hewlett, Manhasset, TWO BEAUTIFUL WORDS.

C. C. FRIENDS: Kind words! Two of the most beautiful words in the Christian language! Is there a living person, old or young, who has not had occasion to long for a kind word? It may have been in time of some great sorrow or affliction; it may have been in some great misfortune, when the soul was filled with angry, despairing passions, and the future looked dark and forboding. Then a few words, kindly and lovingly spoken, caused the rebellious heart to repent of its rashness, and awoke in that despairing soul courageous feelings and a firmer resolve to bend in unvitiation and submission to the will of Ged. power. A few words spoken in all kindness have far more effect than the most violent threats that were ever intered. Then, too, kindness is a virtue. Ah, there are many little acts of kindness that are music of the world."

"Speak gently! He who gave His life To bend man's stubborn will When elements were in flerce strife, Said to them, 'Peace! be still!' -Lizzie C. Eckert, Hastings, Minn.

TRIBUNE EXCHANGE-WANTED. [THE NATIONAL THIBUNE Exchange will be deted solely to the exchange of souvenirs. Any-

hing pertaining to business must be sent to the advertising department. To Exchange: Prize for first photograph.-Lillie D. Dye, Washington, W. Va. Song for recitation for G.A.R. entertainment,—Mary Edes, Lebanon, Mo. Silver C. C. badge for preitiest postal autocraph; exchange with all.-W. E. Goodlander, Decrifield, Iown, Prize for preitiest postal auto raph; exchange with all.—Hughes McDonald, tox 42 Simpson's Store, Pa. Page's "Theory and Practice of Teaching " and Swett's "Methods of Teaching" for two best offers; also letters and

mostals with the Western C. C.'s. Postal note graphs with C. C. under 21.—Dora I. Donnel, Pend-Wanted: Selection for literary entertainment .-Florence E. Clay, Rayville, Kan, Postal autoraphs with C. C. girls.-Ira Lawrence, Swanton, t. Selections for recitations, - Rena Garvin, New Athens, O. Postal Autographs; Charles F. Hoffman, Zell-

M. Swiger, Industry, Pa.; Jennie Jorden, Grandin, Mo.; D. H. Jorden, Grandin, Mo., also letters with C. C. friends; J. M. McElroy, Masontown, W. Va.

CURIOUS CORNER.

fAnswers to questions will not be published withn two or three weeks after questions appear. So all will have a chance to send replies and receive honorable mention with the number of answers.] The name of the United States Capital was sanged April 15, 1791, from Federal City to Washington, in honor of Gen, George Washington, This was dene by George Thomas Johnson, Hon, Daniel Carroll, of Maryland, and Dr. David Stuart, of Virginia, United States Commissioners, at the laying of the first corner-stone of the District, at Jones's

The "Seven Sons of Liberty" were Issae Seers, Casper Wister, Alexander McDougal, Jacob Van Zandt, Samuel Broom, Erasmus Williams, and Janues Varriele. Animal magnetism was first brought into notice by Mesmer, a native of Swabia, in 1775. 1. How many Popes had the same name as a

great conqueror, and what is the name?-Henry 2. From what three important cities was the city Washington modeled?-Augusta Rais ation in the National Congress ?- Sherman H. Oid- fords and Shropshires. The main point to oblinen.

BIRLE BRIGADE. Ezekiel's reed was nearly II feet long. Rabbath was founded by the children of Ammor and was the chief city of the Ammonites. The answer to the Bible enigma is Nebuchad-

roo, Amphipolis, Derbe, Nob, Engedi, Zarepath, 1. What was Paul's injunction to hospitality?-Charles Edson. 2. From whence come wars and fightings?-Margaret Grace. 3. How often did Paul command the Thessalonians to pray? - James Anderson.

ing words, viz: Ekron, Bethlehem, Uz, Calab, Heb-

IS THE THEORY, THAT ALL ENDEMIC

EPIDEMIC, AND CONTAGIOUS DIS-EASES, are produced by minute infecting the bull is not made to work .- Western Rural. New Jersey-Lewis A. Andrews, Mrs. Lewis A. germs or microbes, peculiar to each dis-Andrews, Arthur O. Brown, Samuel M. Clamer, ease, which enter the system as mentioned in our Treatise, page 12, under the heading | will return a much better profit than in others, periments show this to be a fact, and that | right time. the true way to rid the system of disease Vermont-Mary S. Allen, Blanch E. Blood, Lein is to force out these microbes or germs of the field, too much dependence should not M. Ford, Belon McNett, Clinton J. Smith, Jennie through the pores of the skin. S.S.S. Washington-Robert N. Hilleary -1. manner, by changing the character of the blood, so that the poisonous germs cannot exist in it; they are, therefore, forced out. S. S. S. not only forces out the microbes, but also the poison - both coming out through the pores of the skin; or if there rithon or lase. There is no more uniquely sight in ste action toward securing a flag. It is been a should be a sore or ulcer the poison comes neys," he says. It proved worse when the Do not soap and soak your hair to keep it siean, efforts to secure a flag for their respective Divis-New York: Ida Sawyer and Herman Swift, of the case with mercury and potash mixtures. though not often fatal, for mines cows. The the case with mercury and potash mixtures. them the spores would be more likely to pass shadows his outlook for time, and throws doubt Michigan: Frank M. Stuart, of Wisconsin; Edith Send for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases. International Stuart, of Wisconsin; Edith Send for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases. International Stuart, of Wisconsin; Edith Send for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases. International Stuart, of Wisconsin; Edith Send for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases. International Stuart, of Wisconsin; Edith Send for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases. International Stuart, of Wisconsin; Edith Send for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUR READERS. A large proportion of our readers are farmers, and we desire to make the Agricultural Department of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of the highest practical interest to all farmers. We include in this class farmers' wives and daughters, and their special pursuits of flower culture, small-fruits, poultry raising, etc. Now, what we want is for every farmer, farmer's wife or daughter, who thinks he or she has any hint or information which will be of interest to others engaged in like business, to send us a postal-card, giving this in the most condensed form. We say a postal-card, because a great deal of information can be condensed on a postal-card, and if the communications can be so compressed, we can find room for all that may be sent us, and the Department will be made of the greatest interest and value, and become the medium for a general interchange of ideas among the farmers all over the

Let all our readers think of this and each determine to write us a postal giving what he thinks other farmers would like to know. This will include ideas as to the best methods in all branches of farming, the prices and quality of land in the writer's neighborhood, crop prospects, success with various products, etc., etc. If all will do this THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will become the great medium for interchange of ideas among our progressive farmers, and will contribute enormously to the advancement of agricultural knowledge.

We want at least one postal from every farmer, farmer's wife and daughter, giving the idea that is in his or her mind that he or she

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C. STEAMED FOOD.

One of the once-supposed facts, so, because everyone who tried said so, was that steaming food for cattle added nutrition to it, but all easily masticated, and the cattle cat more, \$3,000. The hill, rising, leaves valleys all though there is much doubt if it is more, if as digestible, as a rule, after cooking as before. Theo, Louis, the noted hog feeder, said he found it did not pay to cook food for his brood sows, but in Winter it always paid to warm the food through. Prof. Henry found that the gain in cutting corn fodder for eattle, cows especially, was that they were induced to eat more of them and eat them up cleaner, but if fed a small quantity at a time, it did not pay to cut all of the stalks. Cut up what they finally rejected and by sprinkling in a little meal get them to eat the balance. The woody fiber of a cornstalk is not made more a food by steaming. Food is sometimes cooked into a thing by extracting the strength from some other plant, or grain cooked with it, but the result is the same. In practice it is far better to try and preserve the crop as nearly as it was at the maturing stage, than to put in a cooking apparatus, that close investigation has found to be of no practical return for the outlay .- Practical Farmer.

GEOWING GOOD WOOL. Even during an excessive demand for wool the finer grades generally increase in value more than the commoner grades, and in times. of depression the finer grades are always the Besides the charm of kind words-and kind most profitable. The commoner grades can words are charming-gentle words have much | easily be made by thany inexperienced sheep! growers, and as the demand for wool increases thousands will go into the business of supplying the busy looms with this product, and invirtues. Let us, then, exercise the little virtues, stend of being pushed out of their business by and remember always that "kind words are the the newcomers in it, the old veterans at wool growing should devote their experience and skill in producing the very finest grade of the raw product. This is the legitimate gain and profit which must be due them for their study

The finer grades of raw wool should have a fine staple, with a fiber that is fine, but not silky. If this fiber is evenly developed so that it can stand equal tension all over, it can be classed as finest grade. Very few of our sheep have such fine wool, not even among the very best breeds. The secret of it is in the care of the animals more than in the blood or breed.

Such wool is only found on animals that have uniformly good health, and which are not suffering from any skin diseases. If the health is poor, the wool will be unevenly developed. A weakened growth of fleece will follow where neglect of proper feed is shown; where lack of water or exposure to inclement weather is allowed. Animals that have to use up animal heat to resist the cold which strikes in from wet, frozen fleece, or very cold weather, cannot give the same amount of growth to the wool, The wool has to suffer to keep the internal organs in condition. Good stock and health count reple, Pa.; Theodore E. Stout, Ogle, Pa.; Neille | to begin with, but these alone cannot be depended upon to produce high-grade wool. Sheep that are not adapted to the climate and country may also fail to produce high-grade wool for this reason alone, and it is important that the proper breed should be selected. It is well to remember that the wool depends upon the good health of the animal for its growth, the same as the plants depend upon good soil for their development and maturity .- E. P. Smith in American Cultivator,

FEEDING LAMBS.

Ground oats, placed in a pen where the lambs can feed at a trough which the sheep cannot reach, with a liberal supply of milk from the ewes, will grow rapidly, and if they gain as they should they will reach the market a month sooner than if they depended on the ewes alone, and as this gain in time is an important point to keep in view for the high prices, every inducement should be made to keep the lambs feeding and growing; but the gain will not be rapid unless the lambs are well bred, nor will grades equal the pure breeds, 3. Have the Indians any provision for represent- The heaviest gains made have been with Oxserve with the ewe is that of providing plenty of milk for her lamb.-Home and Farm.

Beans are largely grown in England as a fodder crop for horses, hogs and other farm 3. Place. ne zar, made up from the first letters of the followstock. The large horse bean is used for this 4. Writer. purpose, and is ground into meal. It furnishes 5. Style, an excellent, nutritious food, useful for growing lean meat, eggs, or muscle. Would it not pay well to grow the horse-bean in this country? It would make an excellent article to feed along with our corn-meal, resembling cotton- 7. Sins. seed meal and linseed meal in its chemical composition, but probably having somewhat different qualities, which could best be learned by experiments in feeding at our Experiment Stations. - Massaclossetts Plowman.

Why not work the stallion? asks a contemporary. We give up the conundrum. As our readers know, we do not know why even To make the most out of sheep they must be kept for a series of years. Some years they WHAT IS BLOOD POISON?" Recent ex- but it is hard to sell out and buy in at just the

While sheep may be regarded as scavengers be placed upon them to keep down weeds and sprouts, as it can hardly be considered good economy to force them to feed on them alone. The Veterinary Surgeon at the Agricultural ATLANTA, GA. probably affects the liver.

SUNDAY MEDITATION.

Practical Duties Taught by a Study of the International Sunday-school Lesson Appointed for Jan. 17, 1892. Isa., 28: 1-13, [One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as

SUBJECT: WOES PRONOUNCED AGAINST THE 16:21. KINGDOMS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH.

Preliminary. Chapters 1 to 12 (inclusive) of the prophecy of Isaiah declare the displeasure of Jehovah with the Jews in general. Chapters 13 to 23 foretell the unfortunate lestiny of several heathen countries.

Chapters 24 to 36 (inclusive) recount the penal adgments of God against the Jews and their enemies. Our present lesson falls into this third di-

vision of the chapters of the prophecy of Doederlin thinks chapters 28, 29 and 30 were poken as one prophecy, and relate to one event or subject. Gesenius held that chapter 28 and on to the end of chapter 33 include a single series of prophecies uttered at one time by Isaiah. Hensler concurs. Munster adds two more chapters to said single prophecy. All agree that the general thought throughout this division of chapters is the Assyrian conquest over the Ten Tribes.

I. THE WOES PRONOUNCED AGAINST THE KINGDOM OF ISBAEL.

1. Data. The first four verses of the 28th chapter of Isaiah give the account.

It is plain the lesson must be dated prior to the Captivity of the Ten Tribes. We fix on about B. C. 725. We are thus carried back 2.616 years. Rome had practically but just been ounded (B. C. 753). The first Olympiad preceded the date of our lesson by only about 50 years. The lesson was, hence, in the third year of the 12th Olympiad. It was only four years before the punishment of the Kingdom of Israel that Isaiah declared his prophecy of said event. Shalmanezer went against Samaria B. C. 721. We find from 2 Ki., 17: 1-3, that when Shalmaneser went against Samaria Hoshea was the King of Israel and Ahaz the King of cause,"

3. Place.

The Kingdom of Israel included all the corthern part of Palestine, formerly known as the territory of the Ten Tribes. Ephraim was the leading tribe of the ten. By the figure synecdeche it is put for the entire Kingdom of Israel. Ephraim was a son of Joseph and hence grandson of Jacob. One of the 12 tribes was thinks most important for others to know. named from him. When Canana was divided into 12 parts, one portion was assigned to the tribe called Ephraim.

The Capital of the Northern Kingdom, styled

in the lesson Ephraim, was Samaria. It was against that city the Assyrian King Shalmaneser went. (See 2 K., 17:1, 3.) Two hundred and four years (B. C. 925) before our lesson, Omri, the King then of Israel, bought the hill on which he built Samaria for his Capital. (1 Ki., 16:24.) The former simply food made more palatable, it is more owner was Shemer. Omri paid for it about around with lowish mountains off in every direction. With fine buildings decorating all its sides it resembled a crown. After about 28 years Ahab built on it a house of ivory. (See 1 Ki., 22:39.) Ben-hadad, King of Syria, besieged it twice. (1 Ki., 20:1; 2 Ki.; 6:24.) It must have been a well-fortified city, for we see (2 Ki., 17:5) it took a siege of three years before Shalmaneser could capture it. For a time after the death of Alexander the Great Samaria was possessed by the Egyptians. Antiochus captured it from them. The Asmoneans took it from the Syrians and utterly ruined it. Gabinius when Proconsul of Syria did something to recover the city to its former importance. He named it Gabiniana. Herod the Great B. C. 21 sent to it a colony of 6,000 men and made the city once more a grand, rich, influential, distinguished place. He named it Sebaste, the Greek work for reverend, divine, august. This was in honor of Augustus, the Emperor of Rome. The modern name is Sebus-

Maundrell (p. 58) says: "Sabeste, the ancient Samaria, is situated on a long mount of an oval figure, having first a fruitful valley and then a ring of hills running round about it." By the "crown" (Vs. 1, 3) and by the "head of the fat valleys" (Vs. 1, 4) we understand

Samaria. The crown was formed by the circling hills. Samaria was the head thus garlanded. (So Lowth, Boothroyd, Rosenmuller, Dr. A. Clarke,

Jamieson.) The traveler Richardson says of Samaria: 'Its situation is extremely beautiful, and strong by nature; more so I think than Jerusalem. It stands on a fine, large, insulated hill, compassed all round by a broad, deep valley. The valley is surrounded by four hills, one on each side, which are cultivated in terraces to the top, sown with grain, and planted with fig and offive trees, as is also the valley. The hill of Samaria likewise rises in terraces to a hight equal to any of the adjoining mountains." A recent traveler gives an account showing the present condition of the old Capital of

"Here, upon a round-topped hill which rises church of St. John the Baptist, built by the Knights of St. John in the time of the Crusades. In one part of the ruins is a Mahometan mosque, beneath which we were shown the reputed tomb of John the Baptist and his family. Many of the columns, capitals, and arches of the old church, still stand showing a fine style of workmanship. Nearly all one side wall, with abutments and windows, is still erect, and in a remarkably good state of preservation. At the top of the hill are the ruins of Herod's Palace. There yet remain 15 solid stone pillars, each about 12 feet above ground, and from two to three feet in diameter. Sweeping around the southern base of the hill, from au old gateway, 1,000 feet to the old church. is what is known as the Street of Fillars, with 80 columns like those already mentioned, each a solid shaft rising 18 feet from the ground. These run on each side the street. Scattered about in various other places on the bill are numerous other columns, some standing and some broken and prostrate. The view from the hill-top is superb, and the traveler can but feel deeply impressed with the thought that he is standing upon the site of one of the most magnificent and important Capitals connected with Scripture history."

4. The Writer. We admire the prophet Isaiah. He lived in a very corrupt age. His ministry was a constant combat. He was equal to the times. He tary of the Interior. About how long before the never compromised Jehovah. We notice how claim will be decided by that efficial? Answer. The figurative is his style. It is a study in rhetoric. God was to him a reality. His ideas of evolution did not drive out from creation its Maker. Though writing centuries ago he is a profitable

study for our age. 5. Analysis. Is., 28: 1-4. 1. Data. 2. Time. B. C., 725. Samaria. Isaiah. Prophecy. Shalmaneser's Cap-6. Subject. ture of Israel. 1. Pride. 1. 2. Intemperance. 1, 3. 3. Forgetfulness of

1. Woes pronounced. 2. Beauty despoiled. 1, 4, 3. Shalmaneser's fury. 2, 3, a. Like hall, 2. 8. Punishments.

God.

c. Like a flood, 2.

d. With violence (hand), 2, 9. Method. See two Kings, chapter 17.

10. Lessons. 6. Notes Egegetical.

1. Overcome. (V. 1). The margin of the Version of King James has "broken." The College, of Kansas, Prof. N. S. Mayo, claims to Revised Edition retains "overcome," but puts have traced the "mad staggers" in horses di- in the margin "smitten down." The Greek rectly to the feeding of moldy corn. "The word oinoplax gives the idea, struck with spores of the mold gain entrance to the circu- wine, wine-smitten. Wine breaks down the lation and find lodgment in the liver and kid- | victim, prostrates the man, conquers his physical strength, enfeebles his intellect, blights out through it. S.S.S. is entirely vege- mold was fresh than when the growth of the his prospects, robs him of his crown of manthe general health, instead of depleting, as is | death to poultry if long used, and injurious, | makes him the butt of ridicule, invites against

no part of the original Hebrew. It should be changed to is in order to be grammatical. 3. "Mighty and a strong one," (V. 2.) This

doubtless refers to Shalmaneser, the Assyrian King. 4. It is quite common to represent armies under the figures of hail, storm, flood, (See verses 17-19; 25:4; 29:6; 30:29-32; Job, 27:21; Eze., 13:11; St. Mt., 7:24-27; Rev.

5. With the hand. (V. 2.) The hand is the symbol of power. The meaning is, with force or violence. The Septuagint so renders.

6. Hasty fruit. (V. 4.) The Hebrew is bicurg. t means the first ripe fruit. When any choice fruit first gets to market it is a delicacy and is seized on with great voracity. The expression, hasty fruit before the Summer." is rendered in the Septuagint prodromos sukon, meaning the most forward of the fig crop. Notice the Hebrew is bicura. The Mauritanians yet call the early fig boccorn; the Spanish, albacern; the Arabs, bokkers. The earlier figs ripened in June. On "hasty" compare "fading" in V. 1. The meaning is that just as people in the East seize greedily on the first ripe figs, not even waiting to examine them before eating, but thrusting them at once into the mouth, so Shalmaneser would come down on the Kingdom of Israel to eat them up. (V. 4.)

7. Lessons. We notice only one, the sin of intemperance. In this very year, a Congo native, having learned to read and write, sent the following

to the Archbishop of Canterbury: "Great and good chief of the tribe of Christ, greeting: The humblest of your servanta kisses the hem of your garments and bogs you to send to his fellow-servants more gospel and ess rum. In the bonds of Christ,-UGALIA." We deal with a terrible evil. A nameless writer says: "Daylight does not go everywhere, but intemperance will; volcanous do not open in every Kingdom; the cholera has not raged in every land, but intemperance has." It was not pessimism, but downright conscientiousness which forced the London

Times to say: "Drinking baffles us, confounds us, shames us, and mocks us at every point. It outwits alike the teacher, the man of business, the patriot and the legislator. Every other institution flounders in hopeless difficulties; the publie house (drink saloons) holds its triumphant

II. ISAIAH, 28: 5 to 13 (incl.).

Analysia. 1. Data. Isaiah 28:5-13. 2. Time. B. C. 725. 3. Place. Jerusalem. 4. Writer, salah, 5. Style, Prophecy.

6. Subject, Wees. Pronounced on Judah, 1. Reason why they should not sin. God's special blessings.

5, 6, a. He crowned them. 5. b. He secured them justice. 6. c. He gave them vic-

fory, 6,

2. Their sins. 7. Sins. a. Drunkenness. 8. b. Even their religious

> toxicated. 7. Consequences. 1. Erred. 7. 2. Went crookedly, 7. Staggered. 3. Lost discrimination

teachers became in-

(vision) as to reli-

gious concerns, 7.

deans in a foreign

tongue, but effect-

ively, severely. 11-

4. Cease to judge correctly. 7. c. Ruliculed Isaiah. 9, 10: God was soon to teach them through Chal-

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Questions on a Varioty of Interesting To Correspondents.-Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address indmark it "Correspondents' Column," Noatten tion will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer, Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordi-

narily be made within a week, and if in this cotumn within three weeks. C. K. W.-1. I made application for increase of pension Jan. 12, 1891, and was examined by Board of Surgeons June 24, 1894. When will I hear from the claim? 2. Will the Pension Bureau delay my case because I have no attorney? 3. A soldier makes application for pension under the new law, goes before the Board of Surgeons and is examned, and is then advised that his ciaim is rejected on the ground that he is a deserter-at-large. Said soldier enlisted under an assumed name in the Regular Army, served five years, and received an honorable discharge and lost the same some time afterward. In 1896, on application to the Adjutants ieneral of the Army, he received a certificate of honorable service in lieu of the lost discharge. Will this certificate help him out any, the charge of descrition being untrue? What steps should be take in the matter? Answer. It will be several mouths before you hear from your claim. 2. No. 3. Not being familiar with the circumstances in the case, it is absolutely impossible gradually from the plain, are the ruins of the | for us to give any advice therein. If you will write us another letter, giving a copy of Pension Office letter, and stating whether the soldier had any

ther service than the one referred to, we will enleaver to advise you in the matter, J. F. N., Mulino, Ore.-1. In 1888 I entered 28 seres of land as a pre-emption claim. I lived on it 33 months and changed it to a homestead. Can I make another homestead entry, sufficient, with my present entry, to make 160 acres? 2. There is no more land in this vicinity. Can I enter it somewhere else and prove up on it without residing on it? 3. I am drawing a pension of \$5 per month under the old faw. I have applied for increase under the new law. If the increase is granted will it date from date of application or only from the date of medical examination? Answer, 1 and 2, Any person who prior to March 2, 1899, made a homestead entry of less than 160 acres and who owns the land originally entered, can enter another piece of land situated near his first entry sufficient to make with his former entry 160 acres without living upon and improving the same. 3. From the

L. I. D., Ashbinit, Wis. - Does a soldler's widow have to prove date of divorce by a former marringe in order to receive a pension? Answer. The widow would certainly have to show that she is the legal widow of the soldier, and in order to do his she will have to prove by reliable evidence her divorce from her former husband, together with the date thereof. S. P. A., Milford, Mass.-1. Is it legal to sign and execute a pension voucher on Sunday? 2 Is it

legal to execute a pension voucher on a legal holiday; such as the 4th of July? Answer, L. No. 2. J. B. N., Upper Bedford, Canada.-My claim for increase was rejected on Dec. 8, 1891, and my attorney immediately appealed the case to the Secre-Sceretary of the Interior is about 18 months behind in appealed cases.

G. C. New Haven, Conn.-Are all commissioned officers who were in the service March 3, 1865, and mustered out after April 9, 1865, entitled to three months' extra pay proper; and if so, what was the date of the net authorizing this payment, and to whom should application for the same be made? Answer. The act of March 3, 1865, allowed to all those who were then in the service and should remain in the army until the close of the war, should be entitled to three months' extra pay proper. Nearly if not quite all those who were entitled have already received the same. Application can be made to the Hou, Second Auditor of the Treasury,

A. P. D., Bangor, Me.-My claim for increase of pension was lately rejected on the ground that my present rate "was fully commensurate with the then existing degree of disability as shown by the evidence on file." Can I furnish evidence of increased disability and have this claim allowed without applying again? Answer. We cannot say whether the claim would be allowed or not; but if you furnish reliable medical and other evidence of increased disability the claim will be reopened and you will be re-examined, and the claim may or may

not be allowed.

J. W. H., Cooleyville, Mass.—A soldier applies for an increase under the old law. The increase is granted Nov. 24. The soldier died the 28th. Is the b. Like wind. 2. widow entitled to the accrued increase of pension and is she entitled to the accrued original pension due the soldier since his last payment? Answer, Yes; the widow is entitled to all the accrued pension due the soldier at the date of his death. She e. Under foot. 3. | should write the Hon. Commissioner of Pensions, f. Voraciously. 4. stating all the facts in the case.

E. C., Ainsworth, Neb. - A pensioner was dropped from the roll and died before having his pension restored. Can his heirs draw the pension due him at his death? Answer. That depends upon a variety of circumstances. If the Pension Bureau is satisfied from the report of the Board of Examiners and the other evidence on file that the 'mimant's name should be restored to the pension roll, it will be restored; and if he has a widow or minor children under the age of 16, it will be paid to them; if there should be no widow or minor children, then, even if the claim should be allowed after the solfer's death, nothing could be collected on account of the same, except so much as would be necessary to pay the expenses of the last sickness and burial of the pensioner in case he did not leave sufficient

assets to meet the same.

H. V. H., Barry, Ill.—Soldler enlisted in August, 1862; was detailed to drive ammunition wagon, and served three years as driver. Is be satisfied to extra pay; and if so, to whom should be apply? Answer. If the party referred to was regularly de-2. "Are" in V. 1 is in italics, showing it is I tailed as teamster by competent authority, he may

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Mention The National Tribuna. e catified to extra-duty pay, providing he has not already received the same. But only where regu-larly employed by competent authority in the Quartermaster's or Commissary's Department and so reported could extra duty pay be allowed, Apply to the Hon. Second Auditor of the Treasury,

S. H., Avena, Et.-A soldler died leaving a widow and two sons, and the widow has now remarried The sons desire to file a claim in the Cherokee Strip brough an agent out there when the lands are sened, the same as their father, the soldier, could he were living; or does this right inure solely to he widow? Answer. The widow of the soldier reerred to having remarried, has forfeited her right to a soldier's homestead, and such right now yests a the minor children of the deceased soldier, who can file on a homestead through an agent residing cear the land, and have the time of their father's ullitary service during the war of the rebellion de

ducted from the five years' residence on the land J. T. F., New Ruckelle, N. Y.-A naval voteran has ost his discharge and desires to obtain a duplicate thereof, in order to join the G.A.R. How can he do so? Answer, The act of Marcia 3, 1873, providing for the issue of a certificate in lieu of a lust distharge, relates only to the army, and does not apply to navy cases. It is not absolutely necessary, however, that an applicant for admission should have his discharge in his pessession when e applies for membership. Veteran, Hartford, Conn.-Was there during the

war a regiment known as the West Virginia car-

alry? Answer. Yes; there were seven regiments



of West Virginia cavalry.

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